

CHRONOLOGY OF THE GREAT WORLD WAR

(Continued from Page Two)

ment: "We must either go on or go under."

January 19—American troops take over sector northwest of Toul.

January 21—Sir Edward Carson, minister without portfolio, resigns from British-war cabinet. London reports resignation of Austrian ministry.

January 22—Baron Rhondra, the British food controller, decrees Tuesdays and Fridays to be meatless days in London—in other parts of kingdom, Wednesdays and Fridays.

January 26—Count von Hertling discusses President Wilson's war and peace program and outlines Germany's peace program in the reichstag.

January 26—Hungarian cabinet resigns.

January 28—Eleven ounce bread rations effective in France.

January 29—Italians capture Monte di Val Bella with 2600 prisoners and 100 machine guns.

January 30—Germans kill thirty-six in Paris raid.

February 1—Argentine minister of war recalls military attacks from Berlin and Vienna.

February 4—Trial of Bolo Pasha for treason begun in France.

February 5—American steamer Alamance torpedoed, six of crew is lost.

February 6—Tuscania, an American transport, torpedoed off coast of Ireland; 101 lost.

February 6—Hungarian cabinet resigns on receipt of demand from von Mackensen demanding start of peace negotiations within four days.

February 10—Russia declares a state of war with Germany.

February 12—British government declines to recognize Brest-Litovsk treaty.

February 12—President Wilson addresses joint session on war aims.

February 13—Premier Lloyd George sustained by test vote in House of Commons.

February 14—Bolo Pasha is found guilty.

February 15—Germany decides to renew war on Russia.

February 16—Sir William Robertson resigns; succeeded by Sir Henry Wilson.

February 17—Lord Northcliffe is enemy countries.

February 22—American troops in

Chemin des Dames sector.

February 22—Senate passes railroad enemy at Toul.

February 26—British hospital ship Glennart Castle torpedoed in British channel.

February 27—House passes alien slacker bill.

February 27—Japan proposes joint military operations with allies in Siberia to save military and other supplies.

February 28—Spanish cabinet resigns. House passes railroad control bill, giving President power to fix rates.

February 28—House adopts railroad bill.

March 1—Americans gain signal victory in salient north of Toul. Maj. Gen. Peyton C. March returns from theatre of war.

March 3—Kiev occupied by German and Ukrainian troops.

March 4—Treaty signed between Germany and Finland.

March 5—Rumania signs preliminary treaty of peace with central powers.

March 6—Announcement is made that American troops are holding four and a half miles of battle front in France.

March 9—Air raid on Paris, killing thirteen. One mile of enemy trenches on Lorraine front obliterated by United States troops. Russian capital moved from Petrograd to Moscow.

March 11—American troops go over the top at Toul.

March 12—Bolo Pasha's appeal from death sentence rejected.

March 13—German troops enter Odessa.

March 15—French troops recapture trenches held by forces of the Crown Prince since March 1.

March 1—Senate passes daylight saving bill.

March 20—President Wilson orders all Holland ships in American ports taken over.

March 21—President Wilson signs government control bill.

March 21—Beginning of big German drive on fifty mile front from Arras to La Fere. American artillery fire destroys enemy first and second line positions in Luneville sector.

March 26—Germans occupy Peronne and Baupre.

March 26—British defeat Turks in Mesopotamia. Lloyd George appeals for American reinforcements.

March 27—General Pershing, in France, offers all United States forces wherever needed.

March 29—Gen. Ferdinand Foch chosen commander in chief of all allied forces. President Wilson orders temporary suspension of food shipments excepting military supplies and concentration on sending of troops.

March 29—Senate extends selective

draft to men of age since June 5, 1917.

March 30—House passes the third Liberty loan bill.

April 3—War council announces all available shipping must be used to rush troops to France.

April 4—American troops occupy Meuse Heights south of Verdun.

April 4—President signs third Liberty loan.

April 5—Japanese forces landed at Vladivostok.

April 6—Germans strike for Amiens on both sides of Somme.

April 8—Belgian relief ship Flanders sunk by mine.

April 9—Enemy drive begins in Flanders.

April 9—Man power bill, providing for conscription in Ireland, introduced in house of commons.

April 10—American troops arrive in France and assigned to Picardy battle line.

April 11—British pushed back eleven miles on northern battle front.

April 12—American troops aid in repulse attack in Toul sector. German air raids on Paris and London.

April 13—Germans occupy Helsingfors. Battle of Hangard.

April 14—Announcement of probable sinking of United States steamship Cyclops.

April 16—Pola Pasha executed.

April 17—Viscount Milnes succeeds Lord Derby as British secretary of war. Lord Derby appointed ambassador to France.

April 18—Manpower bill becomes a law in England.

April 21—Guatemala declares a state of war exists against Germany.

April 22—Baron von Richtofen, premier German flier, killed within British lines.

April 23—British raid Zeebrugge and block channel.

May 1—Sebastopol, Russian fortress, occupied by Germans.

May 7—Nicaraguan congress declares war on Germany and her allies.

May 13—German and Austrian emperors meet and form close alliance for twenty-five years.

May 17—Capt. Antonio Resnati, famous Italian flier, killed in fall at Mineola, L. I.

May 19—Maj Raoul Lufberry American ace, shot down over Toul front.

May 23—First sitting of Russo-Ukrainian peace conference.

May 14—Mexico severs diplomatic relations with Cuba. Costa Rica declares war on Germany and Austria.

May 27—President in joint session urges passage of revenue bill.

May 28—Koronsky, Bolshevik representative at Helsingfors, expelled from Finland. Americans advance over mile on Picardy front, capturing Cantigny.

May 29—Germans take Soissons.

May 30—Germans advance within two miles of Rheims.

May 31—United States transport President Lincoln sunk; four officers and twenty-two men lost.

June 2—Schooner Edward H. Cole submarine off New Jersey coast.

June 6—American marines drive enemy back for distance of two miles capturing two villages.

June 9—Enemy drive on Noyon-Montdidier front.

June 11—American troops capture Belleau woods and 300 prisoners.

June 13—President asks Henry Ford to run for United States Senate in Michigan.

June 15—Austrians begin new offensive against Italian lines from Asiago plateau along Piave river to Adriatic sea. General March announces more than 800,000 American fighters in France.

June 16—Italians take aggressive on Piave front.

June 19—Austrian offensive declared a failure.

June 25—Italians make sweeping victories along Piave and American marines clean Belleau woods of enemy.

June 27—Provision made for the fourth Liberty loan issue of eight billion dollars.

June 27—Secretary of War Baker announced plan of sending American regiment to Italian front.

June 30—English and Japanese land at Vladivostok, patrol streets and enforce neutrality.

July 2—Americans capture Vaux.

July 4—Australian and American troops capture Hamel.

July 4—President reaffirms America's war aims in speech at Mount Vernon.

July 10—American aviators penetrate fifty miles into German territory north of Chateau Thierry.

July 10—Test vote indicates bone dry nation after January 1.

July 12—Italians capture Berat and Austrians flee in utter rout. French make great gain in Picardy.

July 13—Field Marshal von Hindenburg reported dead.

July 15—Wire control bill passed.

July 14—Agreement for exchange of prisoners between Germany and Great Britain signed.

July 15—Hayti declares war on Germany. Germans begin their fifth big drive on a fifty mile front in the Champagne region.

July 17—Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt killed inside the German lines.

July 18—French and Americans begin counteroffensive on Marne, Aisne front.

July 15—American troops at second battle of Marne stay German drive toward Paris.

July 21—Allies capture Chateau Thierry.

July 27—Huns begin big retreat on Marne front.

August 2—Allies capture Soissons.

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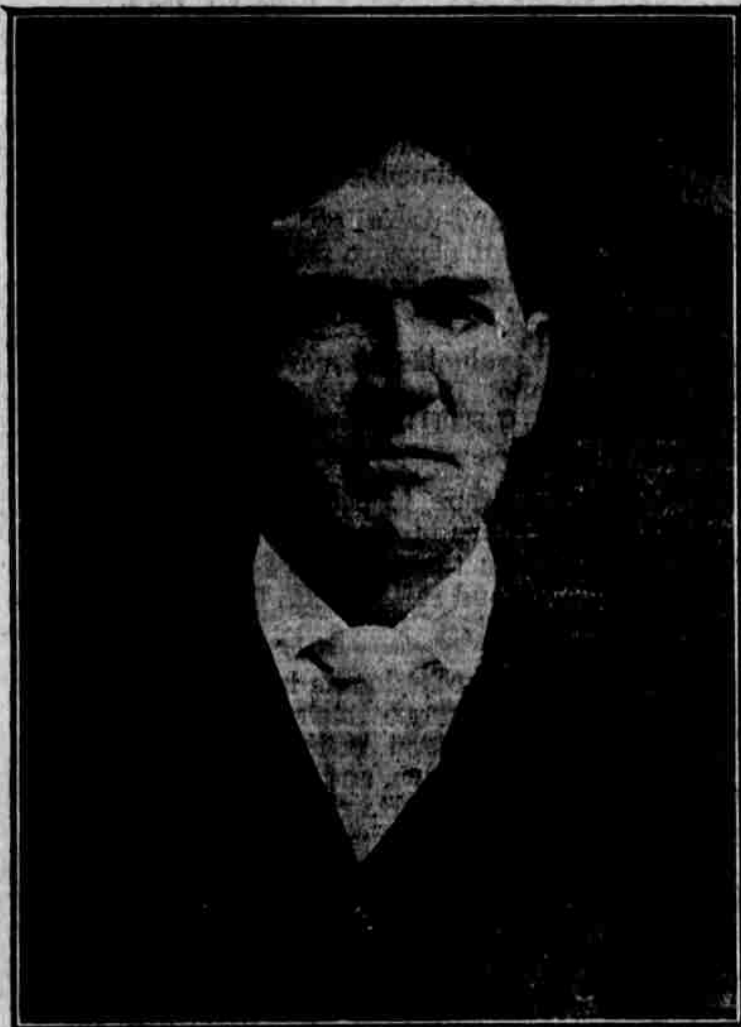
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pitals are there be-
cause of mouth in-
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